

Manitoba Immigration Facts

2011 Statistical Report



A message from the Minister

I'm pleased to present the 2011 Manitoba *Immigration Facts* report highlighting Manitoba's continued commitment and success in attracting and integrating new Manitobans who enrich our communities and help sustain our province's prosperity.

Accounting for 77 per cent of all our newcomers in 2011, the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program (MPNP) continued to be our largest source of labour market-destined immigrants and immigrant entrepreneurs. The MPNP helped immigration grow to 15,962 arrivals in 2011 from 3,725 in 1999. This represented the most newcomers received in a single year since the start of modern record keeping in 1946.

With our partners, Manitoba's aim is to provide high-quality immigration services from selection to settlement. It includes resources and supports to help Manitoba-destined newcomers with pre-arrival settlement and career planning. After arrival, it includes orientation, referral services, English as an additional language services, and support with employment and social integration.

Some important accomplishments in 2011 included:

- launching the MPNP online electronic application system that makes it easier for applicants to submit complete and eligible applications
- promoting newcomer settlement in regions outside of Winnipeg — since 1999, over 25,000 newcomers have immigrated to rural Manitoba
- supporting community involvement in the MPNP through strategies such as the Winkler/Stanley Initiative
- opening a new immigration settlement hub in Brandon and funding new settlement offices in Cartwright and Grandview
- expanding Manitoba Start to provide centralized intake, employment readiness and job matching services for recently arrived immigrants
- developing a new project to provide case management, enhanced settlement supports and service co-ordination for higher needs refugees, soon after arrival



One of our program goals is to increase labour market success for newcomers so that they can continue to meet the labour needs of Manitoba employers. Our results have been impressive. Recent studies showed 85 per cent of provincial nominees were working after three months and 76 per cent of nominees were homeowners within five years. The unemployment rate for Manitoba newcomers is also one of the lowest in Canada. Our retention rate is also very strong at about 84 per cent.

Manitoba is making tremendous strides in increasing our population through immigration. But the real successes of our immigration initiatives are the positive effects newcomers have on our economy and communities. Together, we continue to build an inclusive and welcoming province where newcomers can live, work and build a future. When they succeed, we all succeed.

Christine Melnick
Minister of Immigration and Multiculturalism

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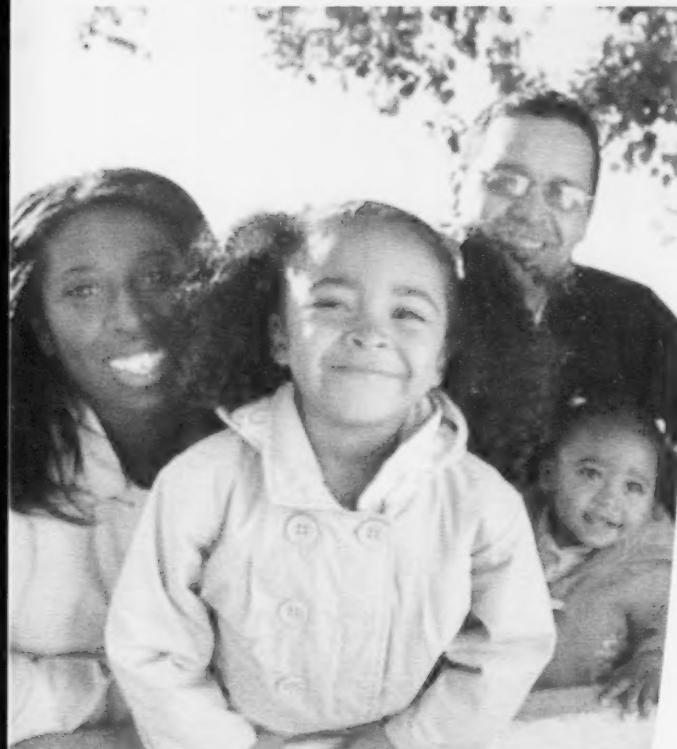
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Growing Through Immigration



Manitoba recognizes that immigration is critical to building a strong and vibrant economy and helping our communities grow and prosper. Our overall goal is to advance our economy and our multicultural society by promoting our province as an immigration destination for skilled workers who meet local labour market needs, and by helping immigrants settle successfully in our province.

With our partners, Manitoba continues to:

- select and nominate potential immigrants for permanent residence based on Manitoba's labour market needs. MPNP nominations increased to more than 5,000 in 2011 from 200 in 1998
- help employers recruit immigrant workers already in Canada through Manitoba Start and recruit temporary foreign workers through established international partnership agreements
- develop initiatives to enhance integration and retention of newcomers
- establish high quality settlement services to help immigrants work, live and succeed in Manitoba

In 2011, 15,962 permanent residents chose Manitoba as their immigration destination. This represented 6.4 per cent of Canada's total immigration and a one per cent increase over the province's 2010 total.

Manitoba welcomed more than 100,000 permanent residents in the past decade. In 2011, 82.4 per cent came under the economic class (13,151), 8.9 per cent as family class (1,419) and 8.2 per cent as refugees (444 government-assisted and 795 privately sponsored). Winnipeg was the top destination in our province, receiving 83.6 per cent (13,338) immigrants. The Philippines was the largest single source country for Manitoba immigrants (6,293).

The Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program is an economic immigration program established under an agreement with the Government of Canada. It helped Manitoba's share of national immigration grow to 6.4 per cent in 2011 from two per cent in 2002. The MPNP selects skilled workers and entrepreneurs with the potential to contribute to Manitoba's labour market, establish themselves in the province and make positive contributions.

With our partners, Manitoba also provides high-quality settlement services from selection to settlement. The Manitoba model links the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program selection process to pre- and early arrival settlement and labour market supports, and to longer-term language and integration services, throughout the province.

The Manitoba Immigration Council continues to advise the minister of Manitoba Immigration and Multiculturalism on immigration issues and make recommendations on attracting, settling and retaining immigrants.

Immigration Pathways to Manitoba

Canada's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* establishes selection criteria under three categories for people applying to immigrate permanently to Canada:

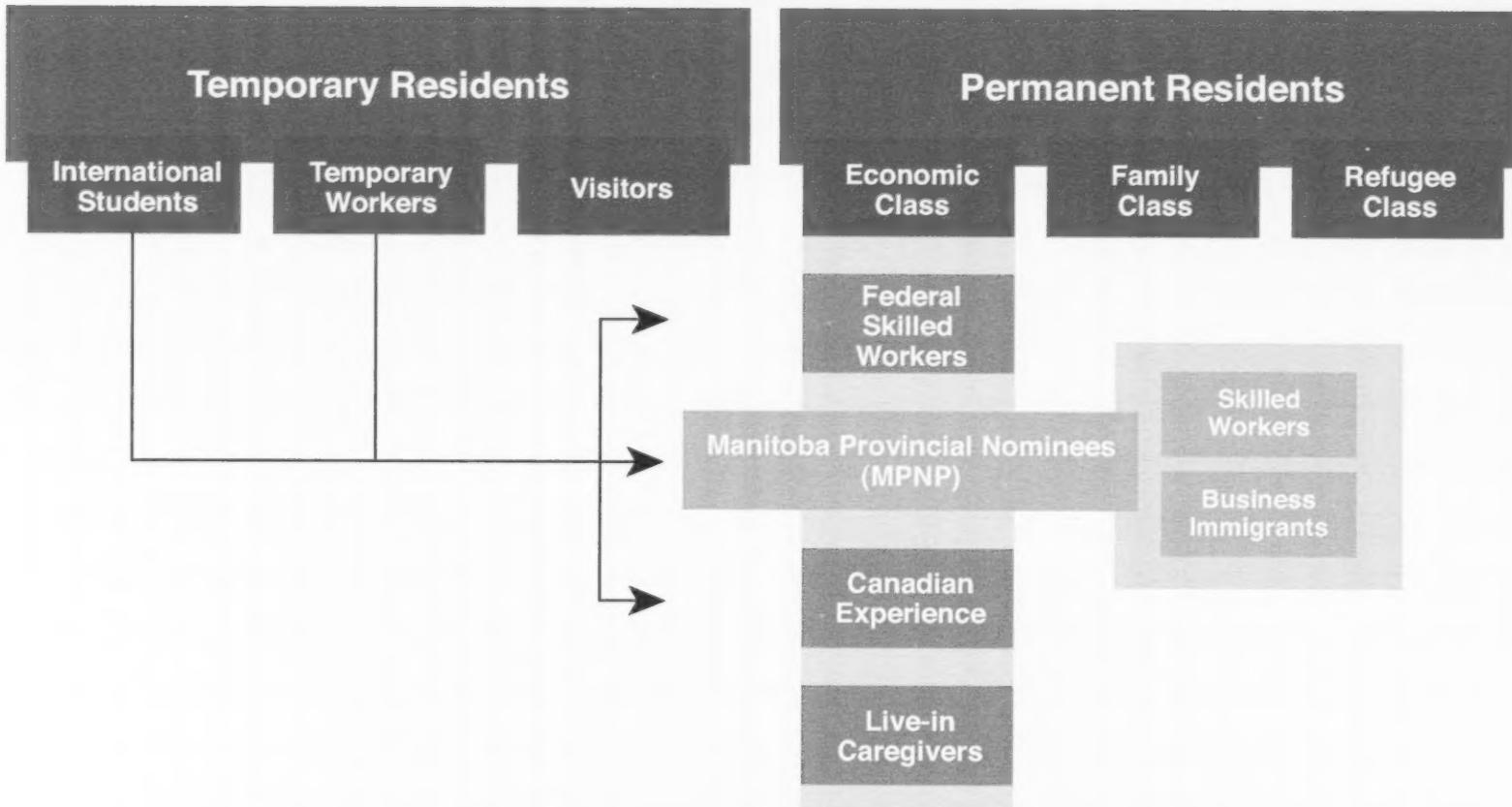
- **Family class** – Canada and Manitoba recognize the importance of family reunification, so eligible Canadian citizens and permanent residents living in Canada can sponsor their family members. In 2011, Manitoba received 1,419 permanent residents who came under the family class. The top source countries were the Philippines, India, United States, China and Ethiopia accounting for 61.5 per cent.

- **Economic class** – Selected for the principal applicant's ability to contribute economically, these immigrants arrive under the provincial nominee program or other federal economic categories. In 2011, Manitoba was the destination for 12,342 provincial nominees and 809 federal economic immigrants. About 70 per cent of the economic immigrants came from the Philippines, India, China and Germany.

- **Refugee class** – Manitobans continued welcoming refugees from all over the world into their communities and provided them with support. In 2011, Manitoba settled six per cent of Canada's government-assisted refugees (444) and 14 per cent of privately-sponsored refugees (795). About 74 per cent of government-assisted refugees came to Manitoba from Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Ethiopia and Iraq. Likewise, about 83 per cent of privately-assisted refugees came from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan and Afghanistan.

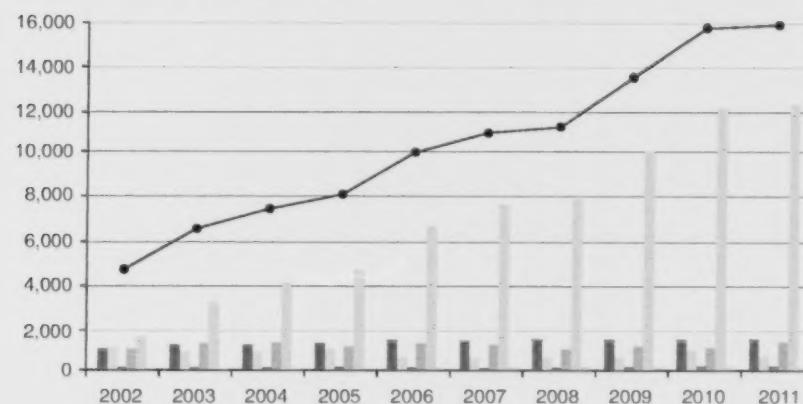
In Manitoba, **temporary residents** who have worked for more than six months, or have graduated from a post secondary program in the province, have the opportunity to apply to the Provincial Nominee Program and become permanent residents. In 2011, Manitoba registered 1,772 international student entries and 3,222 temporary foreign worker entries. Winnipeg was the destination of most temporary foreign workers (54 per cent).

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION PATHWAYS



Immigration Trends

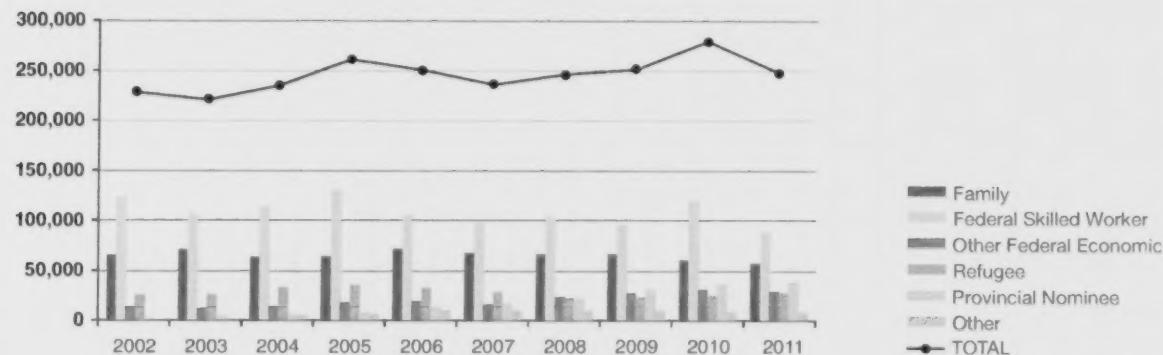
IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA IN THE PAST DECADE



According to Canada's 2011 Census, 1,208,268 people resided in Manitoba, representing 3.6 per cent of Canada's population. In 2011, 15,962 permanent residents (6.4 per cent of Canada's total immigration) chose Manitoba as their immigration destination.

In 2011, Canada welcomed 248,748 new permanent residents, a decrease of 11.4 per cent from 2010. By immigration category, the largest groups were the federal skilled workers (35.7 per cent), family class (22.9 per cent) and provincial nominees (15.4 per cent).

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA IN THE PAST DECADE



Immigration Levels

In 2011, immigration to Manitoba increased one per cent over 2010, reaching 15,962 permanent residents, our largest intake since Manitoba began keeping separate provincial immigration records in 1946.

In 2011, provincial nominees across Canada increased to 15.4 per cent of immigration totals from 13 per cent in 2010.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY CATEGORY (SUMMARY)

IMMIGRATION CATEGORY	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*
Family	1,389	2.1	1,390	2.3	1,419	2.5
Federal Skilled Worker	600	0.6	899	0.8	618	0.7
Other Federal Economic**	154	0.6	200	0.6	191	0.7
Refugee	1,098	4.8	1,032	4.2	1,303	4.7
Provincial Nominee	10,152	33.4	12,177	33.4	12,342	32.1
Other	128	1.3	110	1.3	89	1.1
TOTAL	13,521	5.4%	15,808	5.6%	15,962	6.4%
Difference from previous year	2,303	20.5%	2,287	16.9%	154	1.0%

*Manitoba's share of Canada's immigration by category.

CANADA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY CATEGORY (SUMMARY)

IMMIGRATION CATEGORY	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Family	66,055	26.2	60,726	21.6	56,985	22.9
Federal Skilled Worker	95,976	38.1	119,379	42.5	88,795	35.7
Other Federal Economic**	27,161	10.8	31,133	11.1	28,914	11.6
Refugee	22,854	9.1	24,696	8.8	27,877	11.2
Provincial Nominee	30,379	12.0	36,430	13.0	38,420	15.4
Other	9,749	3.9	8,327	3.0	7,757	3.1
TOTAL	252,174	100%	280,691	100%	248,748	100%
Difference from previous year	4,926	2.0%	28,517	11.3%	-31,943	-11.4%

* Provincial Nominees are a subcategory of the Economic class.

**Other Federal Economic includes Live-in Caregivers, Canadian Experience, and Business class.

Immigration by Province or Territory

Once again, in 2011, the top destinations for new permanent residents were Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, followed by Alberta and Manitoba. While Ontario and British Columbia's overall share of immigration decreased, Quebec, Alberta and Manitoba's overall share increased.



PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY PROVINCE/TERRITORY

PROVINCE	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ontario	106,860	42.4	118,107	42.1	99,455	40.0
Quebec	49,489	19.6	53,981	19.2	51,738	20.8
British Columbia	41,440	16.4	44,186	15.7	34,785	14.0
Alberta	27,017	10.7	32,650	11.6	30,963	12.4
Manitoba	13,521	5.4	15,808	5.6	15,962	6.4
Saskatchewan	6,890	2.7	7,615	2.7	8,955	3.6
Nova Scotia	2,388	0.9	2,397	0.9	2,136	0.9
New Brunswick	1,913	0.8	2,125	0.8	1,968	0.8
Prince Edward Island	1,759	0.7	2,593	0.9	1,738	0.7
Newfoundland	606	0.2	714	0.3	685	0.3
Yukon	173	0.1	350	0.1	237	0.1
Northwest Territories	107	0.0	137	0.0	85	0.0
Nunavut	10	0.0	19	0.0	24	0.0
Unknown	1	0.0	9	0.0	17	0.0
TOTAL	252,174	100%	280,691	100%	248,748	100%

Immigration by City

In Canada, private stakeholders and governments at all levels provide input in annual immigration planning and share the responsibilities that come with it.

Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg were top destinations, attracting 34 per cent of new permanent residents in 2011. Among the top 10 immigration destinations since 2003, Winnipeg ranked fourth most popular in 2011.

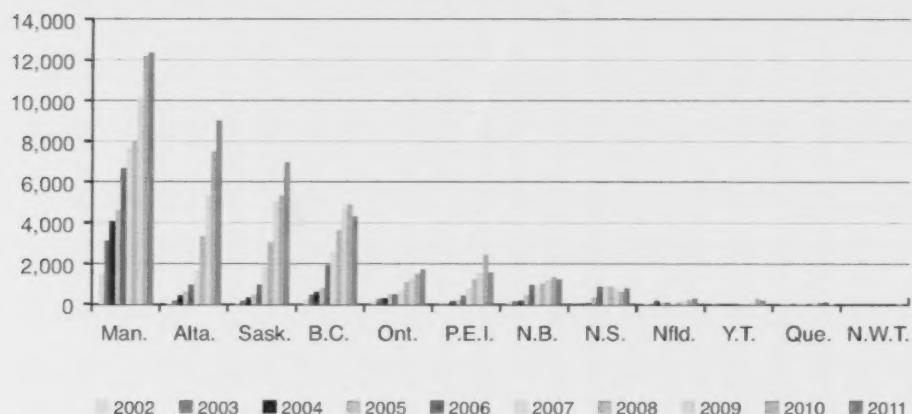


PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY CITY (TOP TEN)

CITY	2009			2010			2011		
	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Toronto	29,246	11.6	1	32,137	11.4	1	28,432	11.4	1
Montreal	27,828	11.0	2	30,018	10.7	2	27,321	11.0	2
Calgary	13,353	5.3	3	15,665	5.6	3	14,656	5.9	3
Winnipeg	9,911	3.9	6	12,263	4.4	6	13,338	5.4	4
Mississauga	12,533	5.0	4	14,913	5.3	4	11,826	4.8	5
Edmonton	7,899	3.1	8	10,154	3.6	8	9,628	3.9	6
Vancouver	11,702	4.6	5	13,097	4.7	5	9,482	3.8	7
Brampton	8,928	3.5	7	10,409	3.7	7	8,083	3.2	8
Scarborough	7,895	3.1	9	8,442	3.0	9	7,336	2.9	9
Surrey	6,687	2.7	10	7,692	2.7	10	6,225	2.5	10
TOTAL TOP TEN	135,982	53.9		154,790	55.1		136,327	54.8	
OTHER CITIES	116,192	46.1		125,901	44.9		112,421	45.2	
TOTAL	252,174	100%		280,691	100%		248,748	100%	

Provincial Nominee Program

PROVINCIAL NOMINEES BY PROVINCE/TERRITORY



In 1998, Manitoba set an ambitious goal to develop a program to attract and retain a greater share of immigrants. This materialized as the first Provincial Nominee Program. Now, nine of 10 provinces and two territories have developed nominee programs. Nunavut currently has no nominee program and Quebec operates its own immigration system.

In 2011, 77 per cent of immigrants to Manitoba came as provincial nominees. Manitoba nominees have the skills, education and work experience to make an immediate economic contribution to communities across our province.

Manitoba received the largest share of provincial nominees in 2011, reaching 32 per cent (12,342) of the 38,420 nominees to Canada. Immigrants, including nominees, receive services that help them find suitable work, improve their language skills and learn to fit into their new communities.

Manitoba works with employers, francophone communities and diverse provincial regions to help nominees achieve social and economic success as integral members of the Manitoba mosaic.

Manitoba Permanent Residents



Manitoba co-operates with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, provincial departments, employers and communities to attract and retain immigrants. In 2011, these efforts succeeded by increasing the numbers of people from the 150 countries who chose Manitoba as their destination.

In 2011, Manitoba's provincial nominees accounted for 94 per cent of economic immigrants to our province. Family class, refugee and federal economic immigration levels remained stable.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORY

IMMIGRATION CATEGORY	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Family Class						
Immediate Family	1,037	7.7	1,087	6.9	1,061	6.6
Parents, Grandparents and Other	352	2.6	303	1.9	358	2.2
SUBTOTAL	1,389	10.3	1,390	8.8	1,419	8.9
Economic Class						
Skilled Workers – Principal Applicant	207	1.5	322	2.0	226	1.4
Skilled Workers – Dependant	393	2.9	577	3.7	392	2.5
Business – Principal Applicant	7	0.1	8	0.1	10	0.1
Business – Dependant	18	0.1	16	0.1	31	0.2
Provincial/Territorial Nominee – Principal Applicant	3,730	27.6	4,430	28.0	4,605	28.8
Provincial/Territorial Nominee – Dependant	6,422	47.5	7,747	49.0	7,737	48.5
Live-in Caregiver – Principal Applicant	81	0.6	103	0.7	78	0.5
Live-in Caregiver – Dependant	36	0.3	36	0.2	38	0.2
Canadian Experience	12	0.1	37	0.2	34	0.2
SUBTOTAL	10,906	80.7	13,276	84.0	13,151	82.4
Refugees						
Government-assisted Refugees	490	3.6	460	2.9	444	2.8
Privately-sponsored Refugees	576	4.3	514	3.3	795	5.0
Refugees Landed in Canada (Asylum)	17	0.1	38	0.2	44	0.3
Dependants Abroad	15	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
SUBTOTAL	1,098	8.1	1,032	6.5	1,303	8.2
Other						
Backlog	2	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0
Unknown	126	0.9	107	0.7	84	0.5
SUBTOTAL	128	0.9	110	0.7	89	0.6
TOTAL	13,521	100%	15,808	100%	15,962	100%

2011 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Regional Destination

Steady immigration (more than 16 per cent of the total intake in 2011) continued to benefit regional communities.

The Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program supports economies and helps populations grow throughout Manitoba's regions. About 18 per cent of provincial nominees settled outside of the Winnipeg region, compared to 12.6 per cent of other immigrant classes.



MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY REGIONAL DESTINATION

REGION	2009			2010			2011		
	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Winnipeg	9,914	73.3	1	12,265	77.6	1	13,338	83.6	1
Western	1,395	10.3	2	1,799	11.4	2	1,101	6.9	2
Central	1,140	8.4	3	762	4.8	3	677	4.2	3
Eastern	668	4.9	4	546	3.5	4	457	2.9	4
Norman	143	1.1	5	183	1.2	5	162	1	5
Interlake	141	1	6	152	1	6	118	0.7	6
Parklands	59	0.4	7	73	0.5	7	98	0.6	7
Manitoba not elsewhere stated	61	0.5		28	0.2		11	0.1	
TOTAL	13,521	100%		15,808	100%		15,962	100%	

Community Destination

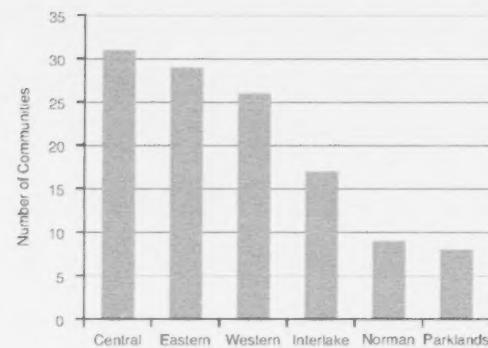
In 2011, 2,624 new permanent residents opted for regional communities outside of Winnipeg. The top receiving communities were Brandon (Western) followed by Steinbach (Eastern), Winkler (Central) and Neepawa (Western).

In 2011, the top immigrant source countries to regional communities were the Philippines (19.8 per cent), Germany (17 per cent), Honduras (7.7 per cent), India (7.2 per cent) and China (6.4 per cent). Since 2002, more than 23,600 permanent residents have chosen more than 125 regional communities as their destinations in Manitoba.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY COMMUNITY DESTINATION (TOP TEN)

COMMUNITY	2009			2010			2011		
	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Winnipeg	9,911	73.3	1	12,263	77.6	1	13,338	83.6	1
Brandon	1,149	8.5	2	1,433	9.1	2	702	4.4	2
Steinbach	409	3.0	4	313	2.0	4	315	2.0	3
Winkler	763	5.6	3	411	2.6	3	226	1.4	4
Neepawa				171	1.1	5	206	1.3	5
Thompson	78	0.6	6	141	0.9	6	139	0.9	6
Morden	121	0.9	5	83	0.5	7	138	0.9	7
Portage La Prairie	63	0.5	7	74	0.5	8	70	0.4	8
Altona	50	0.4	9				68	0.4	9
Dauphin							33	0.2	10
Reinfeld	57	0.4	8	43	0.3	9			
Arborg				42	0.3	10			
Mitchell	45	0.3	10						
TOTAL									
TOP TEN	12,646	93.5		14,974	94.7		15,235	95.4	
OTHER COMMUNITIES	875	6.5		834	5.3		727	4.6	
TOTAL	13,521	100%		15,808	100%		15,962	100%	

MANITOBA IMMIGRANT RECEIVING COMMUNITIES IN REGIONS – 2011

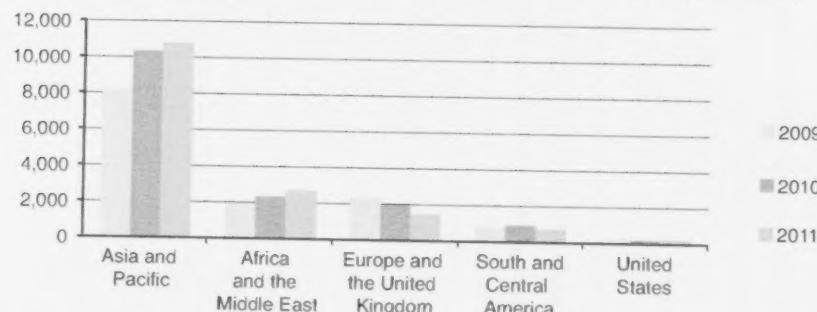




Source Area

In 2011, 68 per cent of Manitoba's new permanent residents arrived from Asia and Pacific regions. Immigration from Africa and the Middle East (17 per cent) surpassed immigration from Europe and the United Kingdom (9 per cent).

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY SOURCE AREA 2009-2011



Source Country

The Philippines, India, China and Germany have consistently ranked in the top five immigrant source countries to Manitoba. In 2011, immigration from the Philippines increased by 16.9 per cent while numbers from the latter three decreased.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY SOURCE COUNTRY (TOP TEN)

SOURCE COUNTRY	2009			2010			2011		
	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Philippines	4,306	31.8	1	5,383	34.1	1	6,293	39.4	1
India	1,293	9.6	4	2,385	15.1	2	1,826	11.4	2
China	1,473	10.9	3	1,354	8.6	3	1,308	8.2	3
Germany	1,501	11.1	2	828	5.2	4	537	3.4	4
Korea, Republic of	400	3.0	6	458	2.9	6	428	2.7	5
Nigeria				217	1.4	10	397	2.5	6
Ethiopia	176	1.3	10	242	1.5	9	369	2.3	7
Israel	417	3.1	5	532	3.4	5	302	1.9	8
Pakistan							272	1.7	9
Eritrea							246	1.5	10
Ukraine				423	2.7	7			
Colombia	290	2.1	7	389	2.5	8			
U.S.A.	227	1.7	8						
England	219	1.6	9						
TOTAL TOP TEN	10,302	76.2%		12,211	77.2%		11,978	75.0%	
OTHER COUNTRIES	3,219	23.8%		3,597	22.8%		3,984	25.0%	
TOTAL	13,521	100%		15,808	100%		15,962	100%	

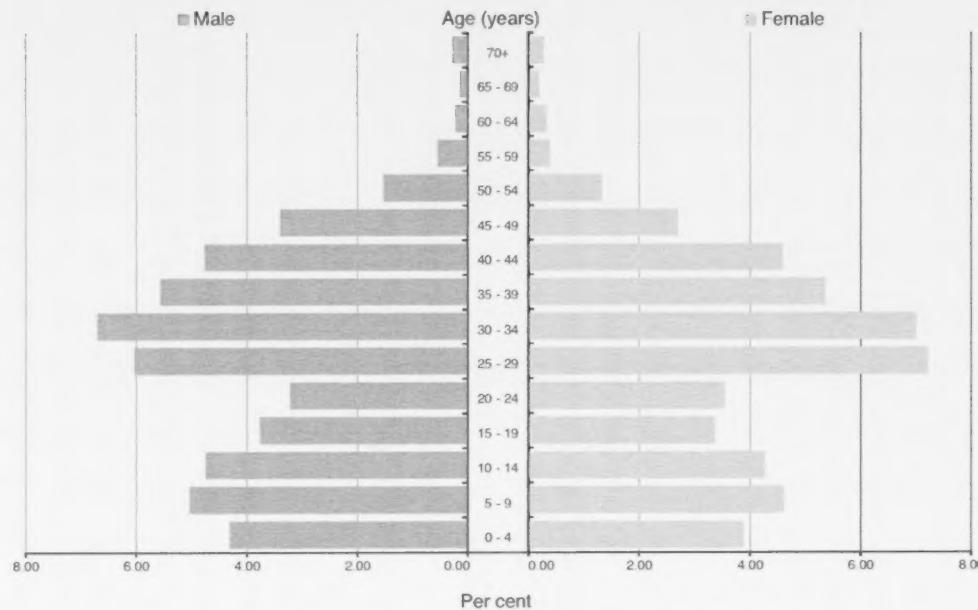
Age-gender Structure

Newcomers are important contributors to Manitoba's population growth and to the rejuvenation of the labour force. In 2011, the immigrant median age was 28 years while the median age of Manitobans was 38.4 years (2011 Census).

In 2011, Manitoba's new permanent residents had a youth dependency ratio of 38 per cent and an old age dependency ratio of 1.2 per cent.

In 2011, male and female numbers were roughly equal. About 69 per cent of female immigrants were aged 15 to 49, considered the reproductive age range.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY AGE AND GENDER – 2011



MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY AGE AND GENDER

AGE GROUP	2009				2010				2011			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0 - 4	522	3.9	515	3.8	645	4.1	613	3.9	692	4.3	625	3.9
5 - 9	705	5.2	625	4.6	867	5.5	771	4.9	809	5.1	743	4.7
10 - 14	666	4.9	632	4.7	778	4.9	741	4.7	762	4.8	688	4.3
15 - 19	571	4.2	503	3.7	636	4.0	551	3.5	604	3.8	541	3.4
20 - 24	497	3.7	502	3.7	480	3.0	566	3.6	517	3.2	570	3.6
25 - 29	915	6.8	965	7.1	997	6.3	1,196	7.6	970	6.1	1,161	7.3
30 - 34	846	6.3	811	6.0	1,044	6.6	1,069	6.8	1,078	6.8	1,128	7.1
35 - 39	695	5.1	698	5.2	933	5.9	860	5.4	894	5.6	865	5.4
40 - 44	612	4.5	599	4.4	716	4.5	678	4.3	765	4.8	741	4.6
45 - 49	429	3.2	366	2.7	497	3.1	426	2.7	545	3.4	434	2.7
50 - 54	238	1.8	188	1.4	239	1.5	162	1.0	244	1.5	212	1.3
55 - 59	100	0.7	81	0.6	69	0.4	62	0.4	87	0.5	62	0.4
60 - 64	39	0.3	51	0.4	37	0.2	51	0.3	35	0.2	51	0.3
65 - 69	35	0.3	33	0.2	27	0.2	31	0.2	22	0.1	30	0.2
70+	34	0.3	48	0.4	29	0.2	37	0.2	44	0.3	43	0.3
SUBTOTAL	6,904	51.1	6,617	48.9	7,994	50.6	7,814	49.4	8,068	50.5	7,894	49.5
TOTAL	13,521				15,808				15,962			

AGE-GENDER STRUCTURE CONTINUED

In 2011, there were 132 male principal applicants for every 100 female principal applicants. The principal to dependent ratio decreased to 1.34:1 in 2011 from 1.4:1 in 2010.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY APPLICANT STATUS AND GENDER

	2009				2010				2011			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Principal Applicants	3,728	27.6	2,068	15.3	3,995	25.3	2,595	16.4	3,881	24.3	2,950	18.5
Spouse or Dependents	3,176	23.5	4,549	33.6	3,999	25.3	5,219	33.0	4,187	26.2	4,944	31.0
SUBTOTAL	6,904	51.1	6,617	48.9	7,994	50.6	7,814	49.4	8,068	50.5	7,894	49.5
TOTAL	13,521				15,808				15,962			



Language

Historically, immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds have made Manitoba their home, enriching our intercultural understanding.

In 2011, the most common mother tongues for newcomers to Manitoba were Tagalog, Punjabi and Mandarin Chinese, which together represented 53.8 per cent.

MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY MOTHER TONGUE (TOP TEN)

MOTHER TONGUE	2009			2010			2011		
	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Tagalog	4,270	31.6	1	5,346	33.8	1	6,152	38.5	1
Punjabi	1,083	8.0	3	1,846	11.7	2	1,377	8.6	2
Mandarin	878	6.5	4	1,175	7.4	3	1,062	6.7	3
English	580	4.3	6	518	3.3	7	727	4.6	4
German	1,524	11.3	2	893	5.6	4	620	3.9	5
Russian	577	4.3	8	664	4.2	6	560	3.5	6
Spanish	579	4.3	7	761	4.8	5	529	3.3	7
Korean	401	3.0	9	458	2.9	8	428	2.7	8
Arabic	234	1.7	10				336	2.1	9
Yoruba							289	1.8	10
Ukrainian				401	2.5	9			
Gujarati				331	2.1	10			
Chinese	588	4.3	5						
TOTAL TOP TEN	10,714	79.2		12,393	78.4		12,080	75.7	
OTHER LANGUAGES	2,807	20.8		3,415	21.6		3,882	24.3	
TOTAL	13,521	100%		15,808	100%		15,962	100%	

English and French Language Ability

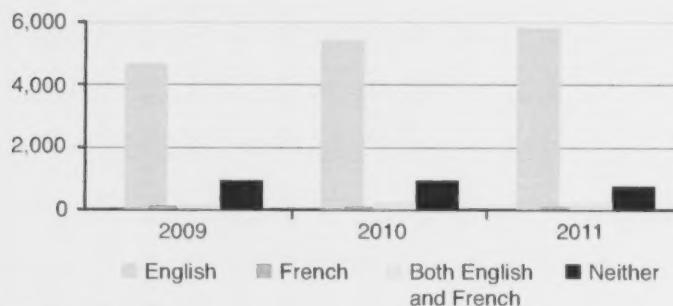
MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE ABILITY

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS	2009 Number	2010 Number	2011 Number
English	4,671	5,453	5,854
French	78	60	75
Both English and French	135	179	180
Neither	912	898	722
SUBTOTAL	5,796	6,590	6,831
DEPENDANTS			
English	3,660	4,613	4,869
French	57	66	106
Both English and French	79	125	103
Neither	3,929	4,414	4,053
SUBTOTAL	7,725	9,218	9,131
TOTAL	13,521	15,808	15,962

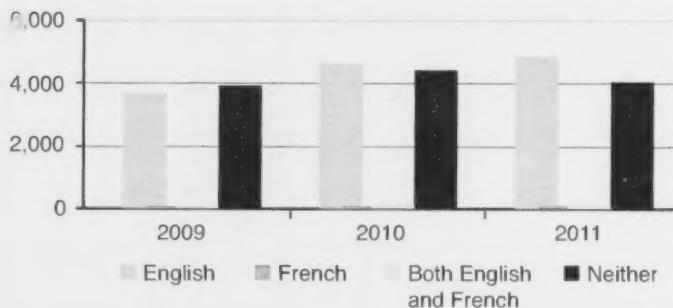
The ability to communicate in English and French is one of the selection factors for principal applicants under the economic categories. In 2011, the percentage of Manitoba's immigrants with English language ability continued increasing to 67.2 per cent from 62.4 per cent in 2010.

In 2011, Manitoba welcomed 464 French-speaking immigrants, an eight per cent increase over the previous year. The top source countries for French-speaking immigrants were Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, India, Morocco and Mauritius. Manitoba supports the francophone community's goal of gradually increasing francophone immigration to seven per cent.

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS



DEPENDANTS



Education

In 2011, among immigrants aged 25 years and over, 75 per cent of principal applicants and 64 per cent of dependants had post-secondary education and solid expertise in professional and technical fields.

To ensure that immigration strengthens our labour market, the Manitoba Qualifications Recognition Strategy continues to promote new approaches to assessment, bridge-training and integration. Immigrant skill recognition has improved in areas such as engineering, agrology, pharmacy, occupational therapy, accounting and early childhood education.



MANITOBA PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS (AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER)	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	94	1.8	94	1.6	465	7.5
Secondary or Less	1,349	26.2	1,318	22.1	1,079	17.4
Formal Trade Cert. or Apprenticeship	668	13.0	667	11.2	504	8.1
Non-University Certificate or Diploma	647	12.6	804	13.5	870	14.0
Some University – No Degree	116	2.3	110	1.8	109	1.8
Bachelor's Degree	1,860	36.1	2,393	40.2	2,588	41.7
Some Post-Grad. Education – No Degree	31	0.6	24	0.4	37	0.6
Master's Degree	325	6.3	480	8.1	488	7.9
Doctorate	60	1.2	66	1.1	64	1.0
SUBTOTAL	5,150	100%	5,956	100%	6,204	100%

DEPENDANTS (AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER)	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	84	3.2	128	4.0	135	4.2
Secondary or Less	946	35.9	1,176	36.7	1,016	31.7
Formal Trade Cert. or Apprenticeship	304	11.5	252	7.9	229	7.1
Non-University Certificate or Diploma	284	10.8	354	11.0	397	12.4
Some University – No Degree	94	3.6	95	3.0	114	3.6
Bachelor's Degree	771	29.3	992	31.0	1,078	33.6
Some Post-Grad. Education – No Degree	13	0.5	9	0.3	16	0.5
Master's Degree	124	4.7	183	5.7	191	6.0
Doctorate	13	0.5	15	0.5	31	1.0
SUBTOTAL	2,633	100%	3,204	100%	3,207	100%
TOTAL	7,783		9,160		9,411	



Occupation

The Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program selects people whose participation enhances Manitoba's economic development with specialized skills needed in the changing labour market.

In 2011, Manitoba welcomed 13,151 economic immigrants (82.4 per cent of total immigration) whose principal applicants had work experience representing about 400 occupations. The top occupations were health professionals, industrial butchers, welders, accounting and other types of clerks, and engineers.

MANITOBA ECONOMIC PERMANENT RESIDENTS* BY OCCUPATION (TOP 15)

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS ONLY	2009			2010			2011		
	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank
Health Professionals**	94	2.3	7	209	4.3	2	431	8.7	1
Industrial Butchers	333	8.3	1	414	8.5	1	178	3.6	2
Welders	167	4.1	3	190	3.9	3	140	2.8	3
Accounting & Related Clerks	121	3.0	4	128	2.6	5	139	2.8	4
Engineers	107	2.7	5	126	2.6	6	133	2.7	5
Truck Drivers	210	5.2	2	143	2.9	4	105	2.1	6
Secondary School Teachers							98	2.0	7
Cooks	99	2.5	6	86	1.8	8	97	2.0	8
General Office Clerks	49	1.2	14	80	1.6	11	89	1.8	9
College & Other Vocational Instructors	52	1.3	12	76	1.6	14	88	1.8	10
Retail Trade Managers				83	1.7	9	70	1.4	11
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	66	1.6	9	87	1.8	7	70	1.4	12
Electrical & Electronics Engineering	46	1.1	15				66	1.3	13
Financial Auditors & Accountants	55	1.4	11	66	1.4	15	61	1.2	14
Bookkeepers							60	1.2	15
Senior Managers – Trade, Broadcasting				80	1.6	10			
Administrative Clerks	60	1.5	10	80	1.6	12			
Farm Supervisor & Spec. Livestock Workers	77	1.9	8	80	1.6	13			
Computer Network Technicians	51	1.3	13						
TOTAL TOP 15	1,587	39.3		1,928	39.5		1,825	37.0	
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	2,447	60.7		2,956	60.5		3,113	63.0	
TOTAL	4,034	100%		4,884	100%		4,938	100%	

* Includes Provincial Nominees, federally selected skilled workers, business persons, live-in caregivers, and Canadian Experience class.

**Includes physicians of all specialties, dentists, dental hygienists, optometrists, opticians, pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists, physiotherapists, respiratory therapists, head nurses and supervisors, registered nurses, medical lab professionals, midwives and practitioners, and other health professionals.

Skill Type Category

In 2011, Manitoba welcomed 12,342 provincial nominees and 809 federal economic immigrants totalling 13,151 economic immigrants. Based on the National Occupation Classification System, more than 55 per cent of the principal applicants under the economic category had previous occupations in one or more of:

- business
- trades, transport and equipment operation
- sales and service
- management

MANITOBA ECONOMIC PERMANENT RESIDENTS* BY SKILL TYPE CATEGORY

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS ONLY	2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0 – Management Occupations	326	8.1	533	10.9	581	11.8
1 – Business, Finance and Administration	689	17.1	851	17.4	869	17.6
2 – Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations	493	12.2	526	10.8	574	11.6
3 – Health Occupations	116	2.9	267	5.5	507	10.3
4 – Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion	190	4.7	329	6.7	416	8.4
5 – Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	44	1.1	47	1.0	62	1.3
6 – Sales and Service	410	10.2	501	10.3	582	11.8
7 – Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations	898	22.3	849	17.4	697	14.1
8 – Industry	116	2.9	121	2.5	83	1.7
9 – Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	553	13.7	639	13.1	399	8.1
SUBTOTAL	3,835	95.1	4,663	95.5	4,770	96.6
Uncategorized**	199	4.9	221	4.5	168	3.4
TOTAL	4,034	100%	4,884	100%	4,938	100%

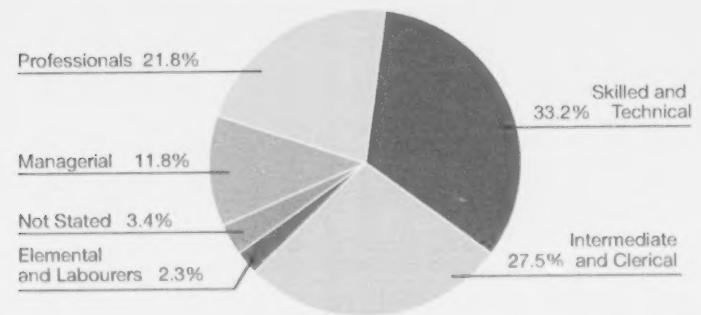
* Includes Provincial Nominees, federally selected skilled workers, business persons, live-in caregivers, and Canadian Experience class.

** Uncategorized skill types of economic class immigrants include new workers, open employment authorizations and students, who, as newcomers to Manitoba, provide a pool of labour skills and previous work experience unrecorded or categorized in Citizenship and Immigration Canada's landed immigrant database.

SKILL TYPE CATEGORY CONTINUED

In 2011, more than 61 per cent of Manitoba's economic immigrants arrived with technical or clerical abilities acquired in previous occupations.

MANITOBA ECONOMIC PERMANENT RESIDENTS* BY SKILL LEVEL – 2011

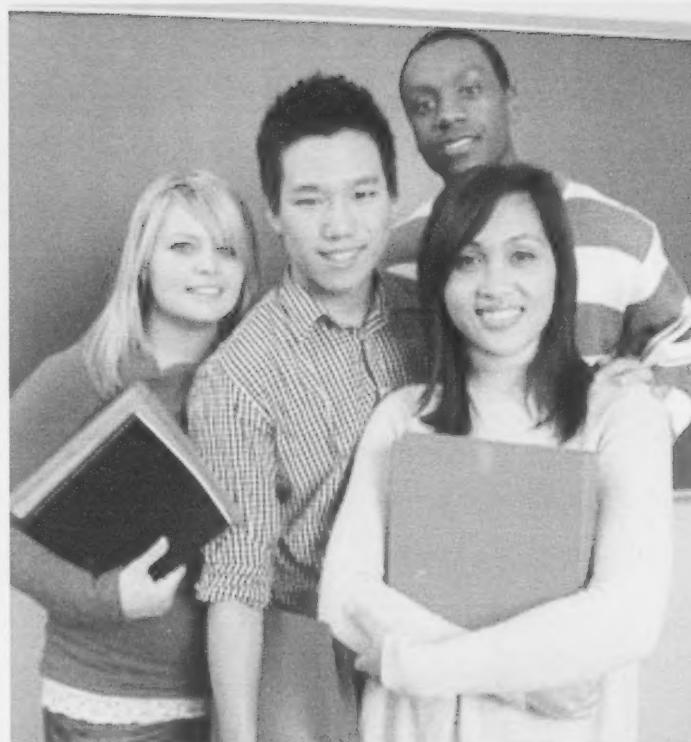


*Principal applicants only.

*Includes Provincial Nominees, federally selected skilled workers, business persons, live-in caregivers, and Canadian Experience class.

Manitoba Temporary Residents

Since 2002, Manitoba registered more than 29,900 temporary foreign workers and 17,800 international student entries. Part of our immigration strategy is to ease transition to permanent resident status through the Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program. To be eligible, foreign workers can apply after six months of working in the province. Students can apply after graduating from a post-secondary education program in Manitoba and after working for six months.



Temporary Foreign Workers

Manitoba registered 3,222 temporary foreign worker entries in 2011. Where domestic recruitment efforts have been unsuccessful, employers can find the help they need by recruiting temporary foreign workers.

In 2011, Manitoba received 41 per cent of its foreign workers from the United States and 22 per cent from Europe.

The Worker Recruitment and Protection Act (WRAPA), the first such legislation in Canada, came into effect on April 1, 2009 to ensure monitoring and compliance measures are in place to protect foreign workers from unscrupulous recruiters and employers.

The employer registration process under the act allows Manitoba to deliver integrated services that streamline recruitment while ensuring that employers receive information and support. Employers are required to have a good history of compliance with labour legislation and use a licensed recruiter who is a member of the Immigration Consultants of Canada Regulatory Council or a Canadian Law Society. The act reinforces the principle that workers do not pay for recruitment and makes employers and recruiters liable for fees charged to workers.

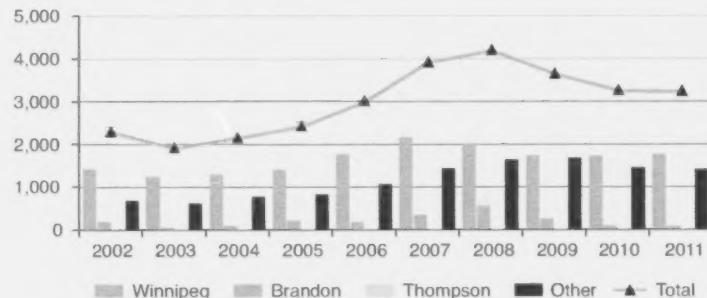
In 2011, 951 employers applied for employer registration certificates. This included live-in caregiver employers.

MANITOBA TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKER FLOWS*

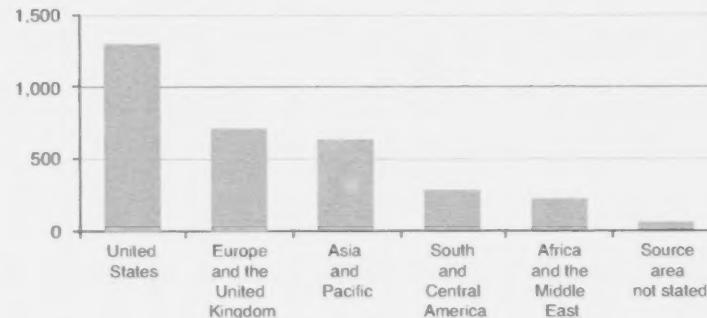
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Winnipeg	1,412	1,235	1,284	1,390	1,750	2,139	2,003	1,727	1,708	1,744
Brandon	180	46	86	202	179	333	552	237	87	73
Thompson	24	20	5	7	11	10	18	12	14	10
Other	662	593	758	806	1,043	1,424	1,617	1,660	1,434	1,395
TOTAL	2,278	1,894	2,133	2,405	2,983	3,906	4,190	3,636	3,243	3,222

*Total entries

MANITOBA TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS BY COMMUNITY DESTINATION



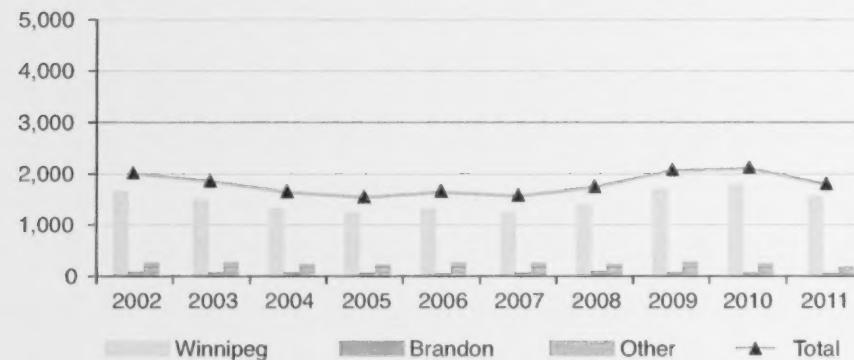
MANITOBA TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS BY SOURCE AREA – 2011



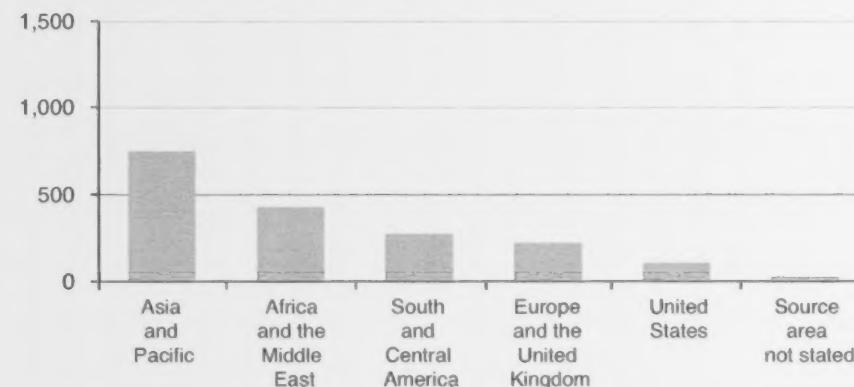
International Students

In 2011, the number of foreign student entries to Manitoba was 1,772. Most of them (88 per cent) enrolled in educational institutions in Winnipeg while the remainder enrolled in institutions outside of Winnipeg. Asia was the biggest source area (42 per cent) followed by Africa and the Middle East (24 per cent).

MANITOBA INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY COMMUNITY DESTINATION



MANITOBA INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY SOURCE AREA – 2011



MANITOBA INTERNATIONAL STUDENT FLOWS*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Winnipeg	1,651	1,498	1,329	1,250	1,322	1,245	1,407	1,703	1,776	1,553
Brandon	71	64	71	59	47	60	79	67	64	39
Other	268	276	228	222	262	249	237	276	248	180
TOTAL	1,990	1,838	1,628	1,531	1,631	1,554	1,723	2,046	2,088	1,772

*Total entries

Settlement and Integration Supports

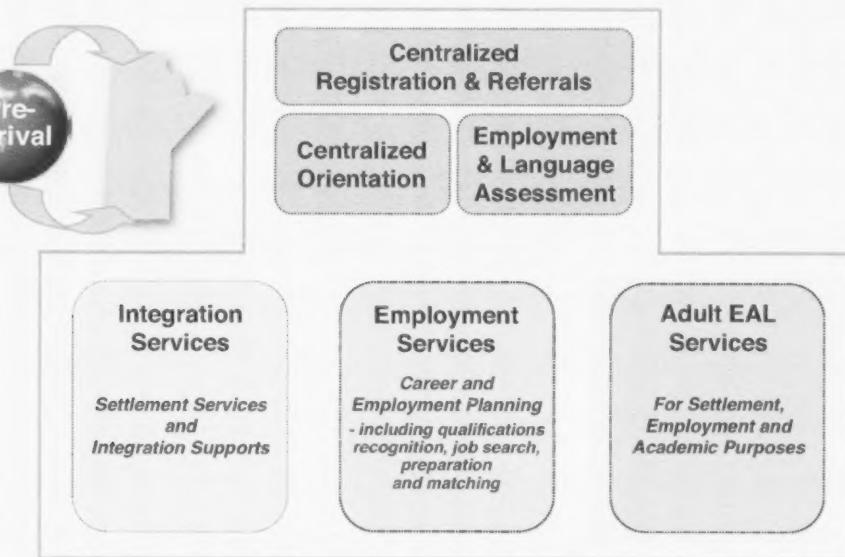


Supported by federal and provincial funding, Manitoba designs and administers the delivery of settlement services for newcomers to help them integrate socially and economically. Anyone thinking about immigrating to Manitoba can find helpful information at www.immigratemanitoba.com.

Newcomers can register with Manitoba Start for employment services when they arrive. Next, the ENTRY program offers a program of orientation on topics such as employment, daily life, laws and health care in Manitoba.

Newcomers are encouraged to learn about settlement supports and may make an appointment to have their English language levels assessed for referral to an English as an Additional Language (EAL) training program. Throughout the province, Manitoba also provides general and specialized settlement programming aimed at long-term social and economic integration.

Manitoba Settlement Services



Manitoba Immigration and Multiculturalism offers pre-arrival services, initial assessment, orientation and referral, adult language training, employment and integration programs.

Manitoba Start registered and provided referrals for settlement and English Language services to 5,535 immigrants who arrived in Manitoba in 2011.

In 2011, about 9,000 recent immigrants to Manitoba received services from general settlement agencies.

Glossary

Dependant is a spouse or dependant child of the principal applicant who intends to immigrate to Canada.

A dependant meets one of these descriptions:

- under the age of 22 and does not have a spouse or common law partner
- a full-time student who has substantially depended on a parent for financial support since before the age of 22, or since becoming a spouse or common law partner (if this happened before age 22)
- financially dependent on a parent since before the age of 22 because of a disability

Economic class immigrant is selected for skills or other assets that will contribute to the Canadian economy. People apply for permanent residence on their own initiative. The economic class includes business immigrants, federal skilled workers, live-in caregivers, Canadian experience class and provincial nominees.

Family class immigrant is a close relative sponsored by family members already established in Canada as Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Along with welcoming communities and early settlement support, the connection with close family and friends is the strongest contributing factor to the successful integration of immigrants.

International student is a student who does not hold Canadian citizenship or permanent resident status in Canada.

Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program (MPNP) is an immigration program established under the Canada-Manitoba Immigration Agreement. It recognizes that the province knows what its economic needs are in terms of immigration. MPNP allows the Province of Manitoba to receive applications from potential immigrants and nominate them for permanent resident status in Canada. The MPNP seeks qualified workers and business people with a strong likelihood of establishing themselves successfully in Manitoba. There are two classes of immigrants under the MPNP — skilled workers and business immigrants.

• **Skilled worker** class in the MPNP includes workers who have the training, work experience and language ability needed to secure employment in Manitoba and make a positive contribution to the provincial economy.

• **Business immigrant** class in the MPNP allows Manitoba to recruit, select and nominate qualified business people from around the world, who have the intent and ability to move to Manitoba and establish or purchase a business.

Median age is the age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, so that half the total population is younger and half is older.

Old age dependency ratio is the number of people aged 65 and older for every 100 people aged 15 to 64.

Permanent resident is a person who is legally in Canada on a permanent basis as an immigrant or refugee, but not yet a Canadian citizen.

Principal applicant is the individual who must meet the selection criteria to apply through a federal or provincial immigration program.

Provincial nominee programs are economic immigration programs run by provincial governments in conjunction with Citizenship and Immigration Canada. To apply under a provincial nominee program, applicants must be nominated by a Canadian province or territory.

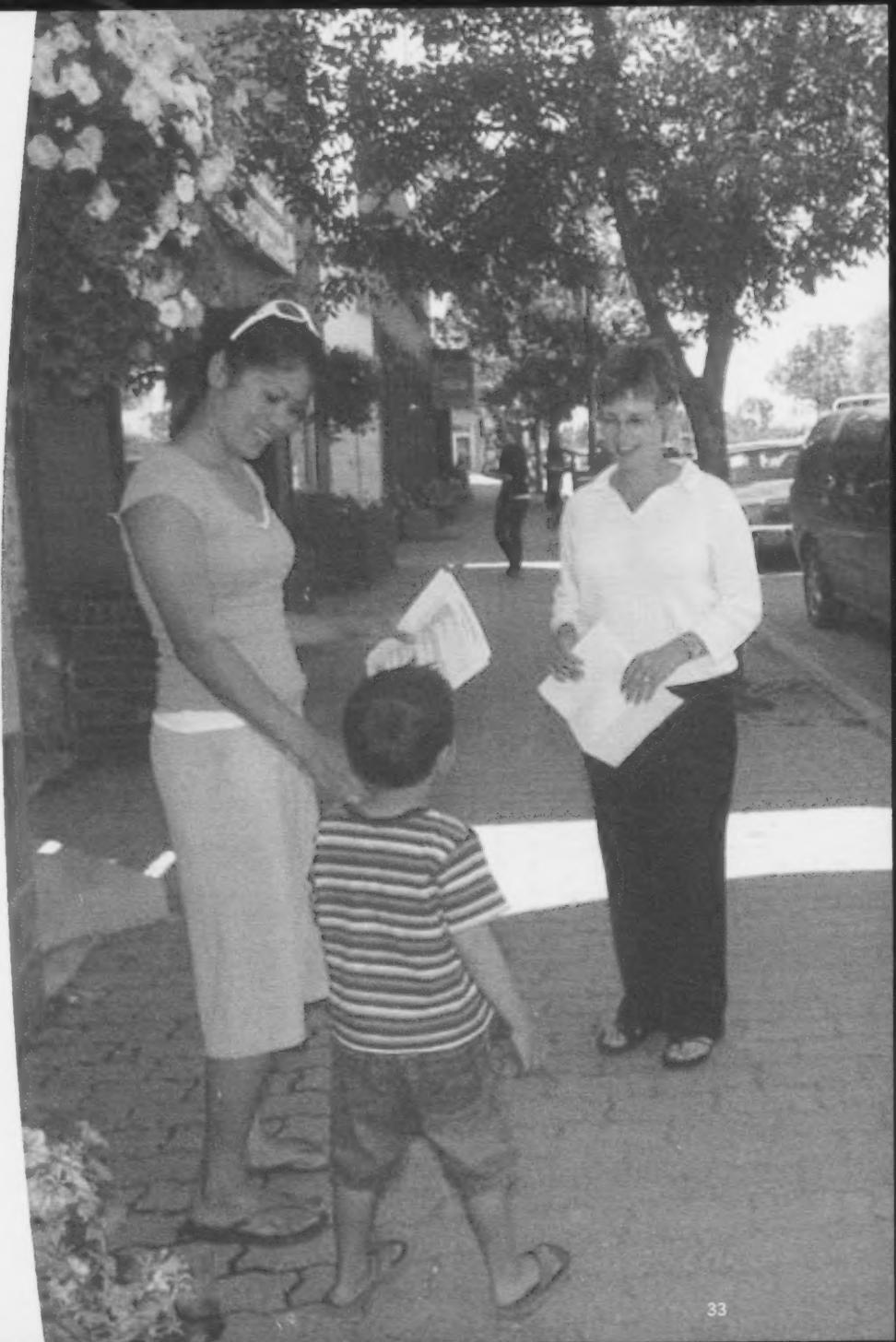
Refugee is an individual who requires protection under international law. Refugees come to Manitoba as government-assisted refugees, privately sponsored refugees or as refugees landed in Canada.

Temporary foreign worker is a foreign national authorized to enter and remain in Canada on a temporary basis and work here.

Temporary resident is a foreign national who is legally and temporarily in Canada as a visitor, a student, a worker or a person under a temporary resident permit.

Total entries represent the sum of initial entries and re-entries of temporary residents.

Youth dependency ratio is the number of people under 15 years of age for every one hundred people aged 15 to 64.





FOR MORE INFORMATION

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